

Making Money On the Farm

XVI.—Orchard Management

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Agriculture"
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FOR a few years after the young orchard is set out it will do better if it is cultivated. During these first few years, before the trees come into bearing, it is neither necessary nor desirable to let the land lie idle. Some cultivated crop can be grown between the rows of trees, thus utilizing the land and giving the orchard the needed cultivation. Corn is not a very good crop for this purpose, since it grows too rank, shading the young trees and depriving them of their share of the moisture supply. Potatoes are one of the best crops that can be grown in a young orchard. Squashes and cabbages also fit in well. It is often convenient to have the vegetable garden in the orchard during the first few years. Small fruit can also be profitably grown as a filler crop. Where bush fruits are used, however, they must be cut out as soon as the orchard comes into bearing. Whatever crop is grown it should not



FIG. XXXI.—PLUMS HANGING THICK.
come within three or four feet of the young trees, as they need plenty of sunlight and moisture.

The filler crop should receive frequent and thorough cultivation. As soon as the land can be worked in the spring it should be plowed, unless this has been done the fall before. After plowing the disk or spring tooth harrow very effectively breaks up the clods and fines the surface. A final harrowing will complete the process of getting the soil in shape.

Cultivation.
There are two principal objects in cultivating the orchard. In the first place, cultivation, as explained in article No. 2, liberates plant food and so enables the plant to make a faster growth. It is a wasteful practice to apply fertilizers to the orchard until you have made the fertility that is already there available by cultivation.

The second reason for tillage is to conserve moisture and promote deep rooting. The upper layer of a cultivated soil is dry, and in consequence the roots will turn downward to seek a layer in which there is more moisture. At the same time the upward rise of water by capillarity is checked just at the dry layer, so that little is lost by evaporation. It is very important to make the soil a vast storehouse of moisture for orchard trees, since they must have large quantities if they are to produce profitably. A full grown apple tree gives off as much as 250 gallons of water a day through its leaves during the summer months.

Cover Crops.
As the trees come into bearing the growth of a cultivated crop between the rows should be discontinued. Some cultivation, however, will still be necessary if the best results are to be secured. One of the best means to give this is by plowing and preparing the soil in the spring and then sowing clover or some legume as a catch crop. This will supply the soil with nitrogen and humus and keep it in good physical condition. Calves, sheep or hogs may be turned into the orchard in the fall to eat the clover, or it may be plowed under the next spring.

The trees will be so large by this time that it will be impossible to cultivate close to them, nor is this necessary, since the feeding roots are farther out in the spaces between the rows. The space close around the trees may be seeded to blue grass or some other perennial.

As the orchard gets older it may be left in clover for two or three years at a time. An occasional plowing and reseeded will be necessary to renew the clover and to prevent the orchard from becoming sod bound. If used as a hog pasture the hogs will keep the soil loosened up sufficiently, at the same time adding considerable fertility. In such a case all the treatment that is necessary is an occasional reseeded. If well fed the hogs will do no damage to the apple trees. On the other hand, they will do a great

Women as Well as Men are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh, or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling all about Swamp-Root, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers who found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy needed. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

deal of good by eating wormy fruit and thus destroying the worms.

Where it is not convenient to allow hogs or sheep in the orchard an occasional load of well rotted stable manure will be beneficial. Do not pile this around the trees, but scatter it evenly over the ground. Wood ashes are a good substitute for manure, but can seldom be obtained in sufficient amounts to be used to advantage.

If the orchard is properly attended to from the start little pruning will be necessary. It is much better to pinch off a twig occasionally than to cut off a branch as big as your arm a few years later. It takes but a little time to go over the orchard in the spring and clip off such twigs as do not seem to be needed. The object should be to produce an even, spreading, somewhat open head. If it ever does become necessary to remove large branches they should be cut close to the trunk and the wounds painted with white lead. It is better to do this severe pruning in the winter before the sap begins to run.

Spraying For Insects.
One of the most effective means of securing large crops of fruit is spraying. Fruit trees of all kinds are subject to many injurious insects and diseases, which if left to themselves will materially lessen the yields. There are two kinds of insects—biting and sucking. The former can be combated by means of poisons sprayed upon the leaves. The sucking insects, of which plant lice are the most common examples, cannot be killed in this way, since they drill into the plant and suck the juices. The most effective remedy for them is some insecticide which will kill by contact, like kerosene emulsion. This is made by dissolving half a pound of soap in a gallon of boiling water, adding two gallons of kerosene and churning the mixture violently until the oil is thoroughly mixed with the soapsuds. This is diluted with nine times as much water before using. It may be applied with a spray pump whenever the lice are troublesome and is a very effective remedy.

The biting insects are by far the most troublesome in the orchard. Of these the codling moth probably does the most damage. It is the larvae hatched from the eggs of the codling moth that cause wormy apples. The tent caterpillar and canker worm attack the leaves, sometimes stripping the tree bare. There is no better remedy for these insects than paris green dissolved in water at the rate of one pound to 100 gallons. Three pounds of freshly slaked lime should be added to prevent injury to the foliage. Paris green can also be used for the plum curculio and for the other insects which attack the plum and cherry. The foliage of these trees is more tender than that of the apple, however, and for that reason some less severe insecticide, such as arsenate of lead dissolved at the rate of three pounds to fifty gallons of water, is better.

Spraying For Fungous Diseases.
The most troublesome fungous diseases are apple scab, plum, pear and cherry leaf spot and peach leaf curl. The most efficient fungicide is bordeaux mixture. This is made by dissolving four pounds of copper sulphate and four pounds of lime in fifty gallons of water. The object of a fungicide is not to cure diseases, but to prevent them. These fungous diseases spread by means of spores, which are carried from leaf to leaf by the wind. When they alight on a leaf, especially if the surface is a little moist, they grow and produce another center of disease. If the leaf is covered with a thin coating of the copper sulphate mixture the spores are killed before they start to grow. Since fungicides are preventives rather than cures it is important that they be applied early. In order to save time paris green may be added to the bordeaux mixture at the rate of four ounces to fifty gallons or arsenate of lead at the rate of two pounds to fifty gallons and one spraying made effective for both insects and diseases.

If you have many fruit trees it will pay to send to the experiment station for a spraying calendar, which will



FIG. XXXII.—HARVESTING APPLE CROP.

give full directions concerning time and manner of spraying. For apples the first spraying should be given about the time the first leaves burst the buds, the second just before the blossoms open and the third just before they fall. If necessary, a fourth spraying may be given from ten to twenty days after the third. In late July or early August another spraying should be given for the second brood of the codling moth. The two most important sprayings are just before the blossoms open and just after they fall.

Boxes are better than barrels for marketing high class fruit, as the fruit can be presented more attractively in this way. There is an advantage in a small package, too, as people will often buy a box of apples when they would never think of buying a barrel.

NOTICE

When sending a news item to this office, please make it as brief as possible, so we can have room for all the news. Telephone us your locals and items of interest.—Editor.

Antiquity of Nicknames.
The origin of the word as well as the exact date of appearance of the custom of "nicknaming" is unknown. Such names are as old as at least as the most venerable chronicles, for upon diving into ancient history we have no trouble at all in proving that Plato was called the "Attic Bee" and Socrates "Old Flat Nose." There isn't the least doubt but that many of our surnames come from nicknames applied to our ancestors, such, for instance, as "Dollarhide," "Oxenrider," "Bright," "Lightfoot," "Walkingshaw," "Red-head," "Longman," "Longfellow," etc. Julius Caesar was popularly styled "Baldhead," and even the third Ramesses is said to have been known by an Egyptian word which signifies "limpy." No one has been able to escape the blighting or benign influence of the nickname. Kings, queens, philosophers, divines, statesmen, as well as many other eminent persons, have been made to prosper or suffer by having some appropriate or ridiculous sobriquet bestowed upon them.

For a clear head, a stout heart and strong mind, DeWitt's Little Early Risers, gentle, safe, easy, pleasant, little pills. DeWitt's Carbolic Witch Hazel Salve is unequalled for anything where a salve is needed, and is especially good for Piles. Sold by all druggists.

No Time For Little Boys.
An Edinburgh gentleman died the other day, and a small boy, open eyed and silent, watched while the coffin was placed in the hearse.

"Have you said your prayers, Willie?" said his mother, after tucking him into bed that night.
"No, mamma," said Willie.
"Well, say them now."

"I'm not going to say any prayers tonight," replied Willie, with the air of one who had fully made up his mind.
"But you must."
"No, not tonight," Willie persisted.
"Why not?" asked the mother in astonishment.

It's a Top Notch Doer.

Great deeds compel regard. The world crowns its doers. That's why the American people have crowned Dr. King's New Discovery the King of Throat and lung remedies. Every atom is a health force. It kills germs, and colds and lagrippe vanish. It heals cough-racked membranes and coughing stops. Sore inflamed bronchial tubes and lungs are cured and hemorrhages cease. Dr. Geo. Moore, Black Jack, N. C., writes "It cured me of lung trouble, pronounced hopeless by all doctors." 50c., \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Severs Drug Co.

Just a Ruse.
"Will you take something to drink?"
"With pleasure."

The photograph was taken, and the sitter said, "But what about that little invitation?"

"Oh, sir, that is just a trade ruse of mine to give a natural and interested expression to the face."—London Answers.

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DESIGNS SENT FROM PARIS.

Many Varieties In Work Bags and Baskets—Trays and Picture Frames Covered With Decorated Silks and Satins—New Embroidery Case.

It is never too late to mend or too early to begin making Christmas presents. Illustrated you will find a new embroidery silk case that will be appreciated by all needlewomen. The cover of this is composed of a piece of art linen twenty-two and a half inches by thirteen inches, with the hem folded about seven-eighths of an inch wide all round and pressed with a hot iron. The outside and inside are then featherstitched, but the hem is not stitched until the case is put in the cover. The case is made of two pieces of white cotton duck. One is cut seventeen inches long by nine and one-half inches wide,

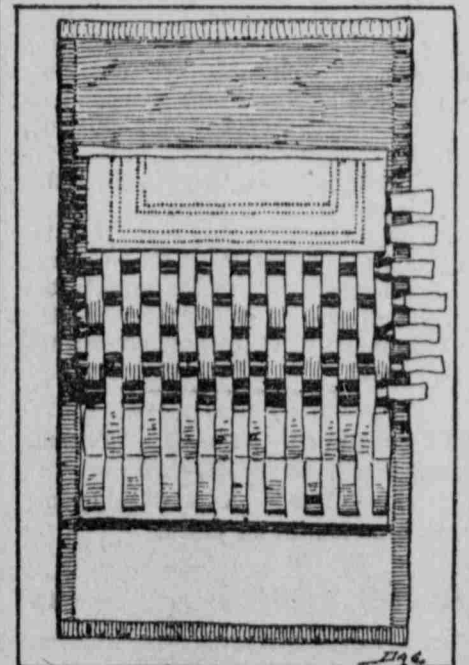


CARD HOLDER.

and the other is nine and three-fourths inches long by nine and one-half inches wide. Cut ten strips of white cotton tape seven-eighths of an inch wide and seventeen strips one-half inch wide to weave on this piece of duck. Bind the sides with tape. Place on the larger piece, middle to middle, and stitch them together.

The folding leaves are a part of the larger piece of duck. They are eight and three-fourths inches by three and one-fourth inches. One side has tape interwoven as described, three strips of the wide and fifteen of the narrow. The other side has three leaves of dannel notched for needles. Bind with narrow tape, place in the cover and stitch all round down the middle to the cover. A conventional design is embroidered on the outside of the cover, and the word "Silks" is worked on the outside. In families where card playing is a favorite amusement it often happens that when the game is suggested in the evening a great search has to be made for the pack of cards. The card holder seen in the cut if owned by such a family would obviate the trouble on the principle of a place for everything and everything in its place. It is merely an ordinary bag of silk or art fabric arranged with two pieces of cardboard the depth of the cards tacked back and front, as it were, of the receptacle. This support makes it easier to gather up the cards than when they are tossed in a floppy bag. To designate the holder for its purpose a playing card is embroidered on one or both sides, and the word "Cards" in fancy lettering is conspicuously displayed. The holder is drawn up with gold cord.

A novelty that is distinctly Parisian is the fashioning of all kinds of bags,



CASE FOR EMBROIDERY SILK.

Trays, workbaskets, photograph frames, etc., of silks and handsome fabrics ornamented with sequins and tiny ribbon flowers. Spangled net is often mounted over silk or satin and further decorated with gold or silver lace. Toilet sets are, too, covered with brocade finished with fancy gulmpe and are most effective on a dainty dressing table. The fabrics are attached to the pieces by means of a well distributed surface of photographer's paste.

Tasty Luncheon Dish.
Spread thin slices of toast with butter and anchovy paste. Put a poached egg on the top of each slice, turn over the whole a drawn butter sauce flavored with anchovy sauce and serve very hot.

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